

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. IX, No. 28

JULY 8, 1960

Ninepence

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Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4
FLEET STREET 3349

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ISRAEL OFFICE: Israel Periodicals,
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Subscriptions: £2 per year

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A SHOCK FOR MAPAI

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COMMENT

NEW DIRECTIONS

Sometimes the most startling revolutions pass almost unnoticed and can only be appreciated fully after the event. Something like this seems to be happening in Israel, and in Israel's relations with the Arab world. One has but to compare the reports we print this week about the problem of the newly emergent youth in Israel, together with the remarkable economic progress of the country as reflected by the rise in the standard of living during the past five years, with the picture presented by the U.A.R. ministers at their respective congresses in Damascus and Cairo.

But having made the comparison, it would be fatal if we drew wrong or merely propagandist conclusions from it. For both Israel and the United Arab Republic have very considerable economic and social achievements to their credit; both are undertaking massive projects of further development and reclamation of desert soil. But what is significantly different between the two is the impact which this effort has made on their respective economies.

* * *

As Ramati's report from Jerusalem shows, the Israeli effort, supported by world Jewry, has produced a wholly new situation, an economy which carries within itself the seeds of salvation; an economy which is increasingly relying on its own efforts, rather than on outside help. It is no longer a "kept" economy but a steadily more viable one. This is not to say that Israel will soon be able to do without outside help. She will need it for a long time, just as India and Egypt and even the European countries needed massive support during their years of reconstruction. But what it shows, is that the aid Israel has received hitherto, is now—after much trial, waste and error—bearing results which have a significance going far beyond the borders of Israel.

The trend in Israel is upward. Under the whip of Eshkol and Sapir, two Mapai Ministers, the economy has been forced out of its former rigidity and has assumed a marked flexibility which has contributed largely to its improvement and to the defeat of the Arab boycott. This is surely the political lesson of Israeli development which the Arab boycott office might do well to study at its next session. For what these latest figures of the economic condition of Israel show is that the whole Arab boycott movement has been unable to slow down Israel's rapid economic progress, let alone strangle it as it was intended to do.

On the other side, in the United Arab Republic, the

trend is anything but favourable. Despite the tremendous outlay and effort, the over-all improvement—as we pointed out last week—is barely perceptible. The promised benefits are still promises and the delivery dates are constantly revised upwards. The reason for this is largely objective. The Egyptian problems grow faster than their solutions. That is one big reason for the failure of the United Arab Republic to keep pace with the Israeli rate of development. But there is another no less valid explanation.

* * *

The Israelis have concentrated on the development of their country at the expense of every other interest, except security. President Nasser, on the other hand, has tried to find easier ways to success by seeking to extend Egypt's hegemony over the rest of the Arab world. In this he failed. Saud, Sudan, Hussein, Kassem, Bourguiba and Sinai are the milestones of his failure. And when he failed with the Arabs, he turned on the Africans. And it was here that the economic emptiness of Nasserism became starkly apparent. He had nothing to offer—except to bully the Africans into breaking their good relations with Israel. He tried again last week at the Conference of African States—and he failed all along the line.

But will Nasserism leave it at that? Frustrated in its direct clash with Israel, frustrated by its rejection in all the Arab states, Egypt is looking for a new field for its activities. The attempt by the Egyptian Purchasing Mission in London to impress on British firms the absolute need for keeping themselves clear of any Israeli contact, has not gone down well with some of Britain's largest exporters. It is, therefore, no accident that Egyptian propaganda has been stepped up in the newly independent African territories—and it is primarily anti-Israel, anti-British and anti-French propaganda—negative, destructive and unhelpful.

* * *

Yet in the disturbed state of the new Africa it may have its successes. For, with the achievement of independence by so many states, will also come realism; and the prevailing romantic approach to the awakening African giant will give way to a more realistic appreciation of the political, social and economic problems which will make themselves heard, even before the cheers have died down. But as happens so often in these propaganda battles, it is not the loudest and most aggressive, or even the slickest, voice that wins. What matters is what stands behind it. And, in the last analysis, the leaders of the new Africa will make the comparison between the direction in which Israel is moving and the social and economic backwardness which remains, after eight years, the real failure of Nasserism in Egypt.

POLITICS

MAPAI GETS A SHOCK

ITS YOUTH HAS NO TASTE FOR POLITICS

from Michael Sharon

Tel Aviv :

Like a man who suddenly comes face to face with himself in a shop window reflection, Mapai is experiencing a shock of recognition. A little thin on top, rather flabby around the waist line—middle-aged respectability is creeping up on the once virile, pioneering movement.

For a number of years there has been a great deal of talk within the party of the *tseirim*, the young group. It might once have been true. Today it is misleading. It suggests that Mapai is composed of an older and a younger section. In fact there are three generations. The *tseirim*, mostly—though not all—in the late thirties and the middle forties, are the second generation.

It is the gap between them and the third generation which now gives cause for concern. For Mapai's youthful membership displays little more than an allegiance of tradition, a loyalty unmotivated by political interest or concern.

What has gone wrong? This apathy was clearly reflected in the defeat suffered by the Mapai Students Group in the last student elections at the Hebrew University. Less than a sixth of the student body is today affiliated to the Mapai group and only a fraction of this number takes any active part in party affairs.

And this disinterest is reflected in Mapai branches throughout the country where attendances from among the 20-35 age group are negligible at all but social gatherings.

What has gone wrong? This was the question posed before a meeting last week of the Mapai Central Committee attended by Cabinet Ministers and leading Mapai figures from all walks of national life. There were those few, as there always will be, who could see nothing to worry about. Mapai had won the election last year with the biggest vote ever, so why worry?

Platitudes not wanted: But amongst the majority there was deep concern, though most of them could not understand how any youngster could be uninterested in politics, most of all in Mapai politics. It was the best-selling novelist and Knesset Member Izhar

Smilansky who provided many of the disturbing answers.

"If you ask a youngster to lead you into battle, then you must expect him to want to lead in other fields as well," Smilansky told the crowded and tensely silent hall. What youth wanted from its leaders were words of truth, not a world of platitudes. And he urged his audience to ponder the fact that so many young people could be bored in a country undergoing so many fantastic changes.

Smilansky took a firm oratorical grip on veteran Mapai leaders and led them on an excursion into the lives of young people living in the new, small towns of ten thousand people or so. It was a world as far distant from their imagination as a Yorkshire mining town, where young people "worked hard by day, and have nothing to live for after that. Where, on Saturdays they cheer on their football teams and then—emptiness."

The ones to seek: And it was very little different for the youth in the cities, only there the noise and the bright lights served to conceal the void. If this young generation had any motto, it was, said Smilansky, "Where shall we go this evening?"

There was a danger in the general passivity which found its warmth in the memory of hours of battle. There could be serious political consequences for the state in the search for a national father-image, in the willingness to submit to an authoritative framework which allowed one to reject responsibility.

There were, however, other young people who did question, who did doubt and who were not satisfied with being mere "organisation men." These were the young people that Mapai had to seek out and encourage.

Too ready? Undoubtedly there were many among Smilansky's audience who were shocked. He had given them a glimpse into a world of which they had no notion. And some were ready—perhaps too ready—to accept the soothing assurances of other speakers that matters were not as bad as Smilansky had painted them.

It was with relief that they returned



AGAINST A BROAD COALITION
Agudah's Rabbi Lorenz enters Westminster Abbey accompanied by the Dean

from the meeting hall to the more tangible horse-trading of the political market place where once again there is a bustle of activity.

Ben-Gurion, it appears, has decided to broaden the coalition and to make governmental changes. But not just for the sake of change. He seems intent on a "now or never" effort to achieve the long-sought after reform in the country's electoral system. And he is prepared to go to almost extreme lengths to succeed.

Fought every inch: For him, the present system of proportional representation is an evil which, by encouraging the establishment of a large number of splinter parties, enforces rule by coalition and undermines national stability. He has long advocated the adoption of a constituency system something along the lines of that in Britain.

With the sole exception of the General Zionists, however, the parties have fought him every inch of the way, and not surprisingly. It would mean the end for many of them. But even the General Zionists are opposed to a complete constituency system.

That Ben-Gurion is prepared to go some way to meet their objections seemed apparent from the recent speech by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol in which he regretted the absence of the General Zionists from the Government and all but invited them to join. With the General Zionists in, Mapai would need the support only of the three Poalei Agudah members to secure a majority for electoral reform. And so there has been a concrete invitation to Poalei Agudah.

Near-havoc in Agudah: Mapai's co-

alition partners have reacted sharply. Mapam and Ahdut Avodah have demanded an explanation of Eshkol's "offer" to the General Zionists. The Mizrachi are similarly angry about the talks which have taken place with the Poalei Agudah, seeing in this a threat to their self-claimed right to speak for orthodoxy.

Within the Agudist movement, the Mapai gesture has created near-havoc. The Council of Sages, an establishment of elderly rabbonim whom Agudists regard as their spiritual mentors, ordered Poalei Agudah not to negotiate with Mapai. In doing so, the Council undoubtedly yielded to pressure from the violently anti-Mapai Agudat Israel.

But Poalei Agudah, in unparalleled defiance of the Council, has decided to go on with the talks. Some of its members have even hinted at the establishment of their own rabbinical authority and complete separation from Agudat Israel.

Plenty of prizes: The stumbling block to a successful conclusion of the talks with Mapai seems, at the moment, to be the proffered portfolio of Minister of Posts. Poalei Agudah is reluctant to accept this on the grounds that their minister would be responsible for services which operate on the Sabbath. As a way out, they have requested a Ministry without Portfolio.

The only Minister without Portfolio in the government at the present time is

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MAPAI IDEOLOGIST SHARETT
Challenge from a new generation

Abba Eban. He is widely expected to become Minister of Education in succession to Zalman Aranne.

If Ben-Gurion sees a chance of enlarging the composition of the coalition even beyond the inclusion of Poalei Agudah, he may well decide to hold back on the new Cabinet appointments for the time being. There is almost no limit to the prizes he would be ready to offer for electoral reform.

EXPLOSION POINT NEAR IN JORDAN

ABDI'S MEN GET ON TOP

from our own correspondent

Baghdad:

Are we living through the last days of the Hashemites? The feeling here is that Hussein cannot survive much longer. Indeed, to anyone viewing the situation from this vantage point, it is surprising that the alarm bells have not yet sounded in London and Washington.

The threat stems not so much from outside, but from within Hussein's own walls where the forces allied with Nasser, on the one hand, and Kassem, on the other, are close to explosion point. Nasser has very active agents at work in Jordan, their instructions coming via Syrian Interior Minister Col. Serraj. Kassem's supporters have also been alerted.

Frustrated by Abdi: I talked recently with a Palestinian undergoing training in

the special Baghdad army school. He told me that emphasis was being put on Hussein's position as an outpost of the imperialist system which had to be eradicated. More and more Palestinians are being used for missions inside Jordan. Owing to the dialect problem, Iraqis are of little use for espionage work and several have been captured, one as recently as this week.

Kassem's initiative in Jordan, however, has been somewhat frustrated by the anti-communist campaign at present being pushed forward by Military Governor al-Abdi. For it is these very same communists, now being hounded from place to place, who have the contacts within Jordan (and Syria for that matter) which enabled Kassem to establish his agents there.

It is doubtful now whether Kassem is able to call a halt to al-Abdi's activities. The general's men are strongly entrenched within the provincial administrations and it is they who are really ruling the country. Their biggest headaches are in Baghdad and Basra where the trouble is political, social and economic.

A saviour? Next comes Mosul, where al-Abdi is using the heavy hand and is still arresting men connected with the revolt of fifteen months ago. What has happened is that the former Nuri oligarchy, which was followed by a communist take-over bid, has now been replaced by army administrators who take their orders from al-Abdi, not—mark you—from Kassem.

The general follows the ancient policy of treating the Kurds and the Shi'ites like scum, largely, it appears, because they have no effective leadership. But so far his heavy hand has staved off more serious internal trouble. Only last week, al-Abdi's intelligence officers discovered large arms caches, most of the weapons having been "removed" from army depots for use by those planning the elimination of Kassem and his military governor. A large number of arrests followed.

I believe that al-Abdi is regarded by the British and the Americans as a possible saviour of the old régime. But it is a poor bet. Any such move on al-Abdi's part could only lead to a massive blood-letting and this might require an appeal to Nasser for help. For the moment, all his energies are directed to keeping the army in power. But the politicians do not give up so easily and the situation continues to deteriorate almost overnight. And with July 14 getting near, there is a marked stiffening of security measures. I am not surprised.

ISRAELISM

MORE OF EVERYTHING FOR EVERYONE

STRIKING RISE IN ISRAEL'S LIVING STANDARDS

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

Israelis are living better than ever before. Just how much better is apparent from a survey conducted to find out exactly how the standard of living has risen, and where it has gone up most.

Between the end of 1955 and the end of 1959, according to the survey, the only important commodity of which the average Israeli did *not* consume more was cigarettes. But this is not quite accurate, since the statistics for cigarette consumption are based on turnover rather than the number of packages sold.

The Government's excise policy caused a switch from the expensive to the cheaper brands, so that the volume of spending on cigarettes and tobacco in 1959 in fact reflects larger purchases than the 1955 figure.

Up nearly a quarter : However, let us have a look at the increases in the consumption of other goods and services, remembering that the figures cited refer to real quantities (i.e. that full allowance has been made for any rise in prices). The following table shows the rise in the standard of living broken down into its component parts:

**HOW CONSUMPTION ROSE
1955-1959**

	%
Food	+22.6
Cigarettes and Tobacco ...	— 0.1
Textiles & Clothing	+32.1
Footwear & Leather Goods ...	+14.0
Durables	+92.1
Fuel	+21.0
Entertainment	+ 6.5
Travel	+17.1
Various Commodities	+19.5
Housing	+12.0
Other Services	+ 8.0

After making due allowance for the weight of each of the above items in the total consumption of the average Israeli, it appears that the increase in the standard of living totalled some 23 per cent.

It is interesting to look more closely at some of the more important components. For instance, the increase in



FINANCE MINISTER ESHKOL
Planning that paid off

food consumption was accounted for almost entirely by local agricultural products, especially meat.

Chicken preferred : Israelis ate three-and-a-half times as much beef and mutton in 1959 as in 1955, and double the amount of poultry. Nevertheless, poultry still accounted for two-thirds of all meat consumed in the country last year.

The quantity of fish eaten fell by about 2 per cent, while that of eggs increased by 28 per cent. On the other hand, much less bread, potatoes and cereals were consumed. In the case of standard bread, the decrease was more than 50 per cent. It is thus very clear that nutrition standards improved considerably.

Consumption of durables—cars, refrigerators, electric mixers, wireless sets, gramophones, furniture, gas cookers, washing machines, sewing machines, etc. almost doubled in the period under review.

Seventy per cent with radio : The amount of money spent on cars rose from £5.5 million in 1955 to £24 million in 1959, despite a 76 per cent increase in the prices of imported cars. And by last year, out of every 10 Israeli families, 7 possessed a radio and a gramophone, 4—a gas cooker, 4—an electric refrigerator, and 1—a washing machine.

It should, however, be pointed out that much of the additional consumption of certain durable goods was confined to a relatively small section of the Israel population—those who obtained personal restitution payments from West Germany. This applies less to radios and refrigerators than to cars, mixers, etc.

Electricity consumption—another good indicator of living standards—rose by more than 20 per cent, while the consumption of gas increased even more rapidly.

Better dressed, better housed : The average Israeli was also considerably better clothed in 1959 than four years previously, he travelled more, went to the cinema more often, used more water, and—last but not least—often lived in a better flat or house.

It should be borne in mind that while consumption per head rose by 23 per cent between 1955 and 1959, commodity imports per head rose by less than 6 per cent during the same period. The additional goods consumed were thus chiefly local products.

Some of these are exportable but many are not. In other words, the pattern of economic planning (or perhaps more correctly, the implementation of economic policies) up to 1959 raised living standards considerably.

1959 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BEST SO FAR

LONG-TERM LOANS UP, SHORT-TERM DOWN

The 1959 balance of payments figures, released recently, are probably the best yet. The increase in exports and a slight decline in imports reduced the trade deficit from \$278.1 million to \$245.8 million.

The balance of services did not change very much; a \$4 million rise in income from tourism was largely offset by the fact that the spending of Israel tourists abroad went up by \$3.7 million.

The income from shipping and aviation services rose by nearly \$7 million, but



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spending on cargoes and passengers carried on foreign vessels increased by nearly \$6 million, so once again not very much was gained on balance.

Several positive features: The other items—insurance, interest payments, foreign loan redemption, government expenditure, etc. were as usual showing a debit, without registering serious changes. Thus the net deficit in the balance of services was \$58.6 million, as compared with \$56 million in 1958.

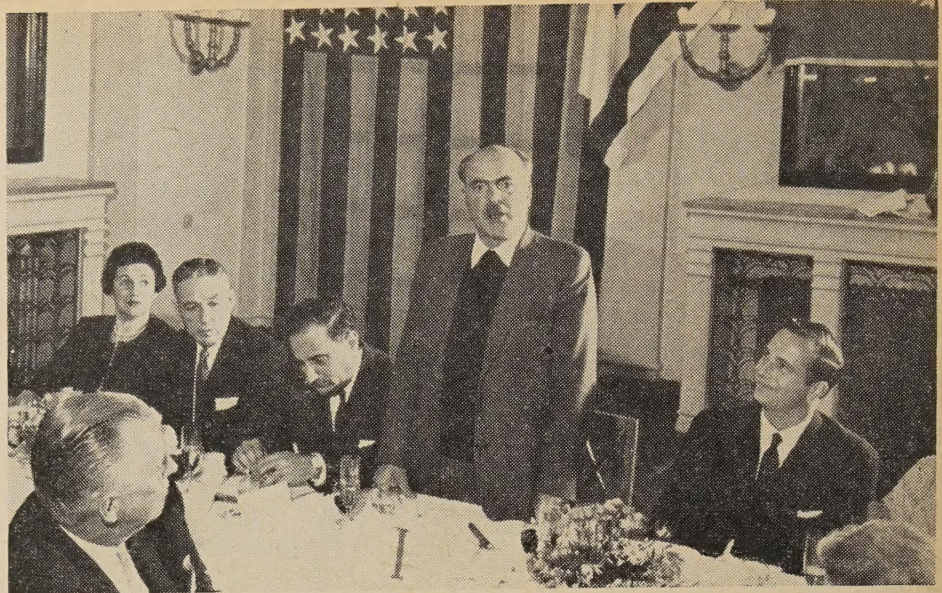
However, the reduction of the overall trade and services deficit by nearly \$30 million was by no means the only positive feature of the 1959 situation. There was also a welcome improvement in the structure of Israel's foreign commitments.

The Development Loan yielded \$35.3 million as against \$33.7 million during the previous year, but the big increase took place in other long-term loans, which produced \$38.9 million instead of \$11.9 million. Foreign investments likewise showed a welcome rise from \$8.1 million to \$12.6 million.

More stable atmosphere: In contrast to the expansion of long-term commitments and foreign investments by \$33.1 million, there was a welcome contraction in the short and medium-term indebtedness weighing on the Treasury.

Medium-term loans declined by \$6.4 million, while short-term loans fell by as much as \$25.8 million. The effect of these developments has been to reduce pressure further, making for a more stable atmosphere.

Unrequited payments and donations yielded about \$20 million less than in 1958, but most of the difference was accounted for by the fact that, whereas in



TRANSPORT MINISTER BEN-AHARON AT AMERICAN TRAVEL AGENTS' CONFERENCE
When it comes to tourist spending, Israelis can keep pace, dollar for dollar

1958 some \$10.4 million were received in the form of "consolidation loans" raised by the United Jewish Appeal against its future revenues, in 1959 nearly \$6 million worth of "consolidation loans" were actually repaid.

Donations up: Despite this, the net amount transferred by the U.J.A. and other similar organisations was \$65.5 million, i.e. almost exactly the same as in 1958, the sum total of donations having increased by nearly \$16 million.

On the reparations front there was little change. The combined income from reparations and personal restitution payments was \$134 million as against \$135 million during the previous year, though the share of personal restitution in the

total increased.

The U.S. Grant-in-Aid yielded only \$9.5 million as against last year's \$16.4 million, in line with the American Government's policy of gradually reducing this item and substituting loans for it. Private transfers were likewise less prominent (\$27.4 million as against \$36.5 million).

Security situation a factor: Though the achievement represented by the figures is highly commendable, it should not be assumed that it will necessarily be repeated this year. Indeed, the balance of payments for 1960 for the time being looks like being somewhat worse.

It is far too early to tell what kind of picture will emerge by the end of December, but already it seems clear that it will not be possible to reduce imports, or even maintain them at their 1959 level. Whether the expected increase in exports will cover the import increment is anybody's guess, but a larger trade deficit remains a possibility.

As regards the balance of services, its final form will largely depend on the volume of Government spending abroad, which in turn is contingent upon the security situation, especially upon the amount of arms supplied to the Arabs.

West German loan? Mr. Eshkol is hoping that income from the Development Loan and U.J.A.-U.P.A. donations will not decline and that investments will continue to expand. But for the time being these are hopes only.

The Israel economy must prepare itself for a testing time when reparations have ended. Perhaps a West German loan will make the problem less urgent, but it would be unwise to rely only on this.



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MUCH ADO ABOUT A RESOLUTION

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED AT ADDIS ABABA

We have been trying to sort out what really happened in the final stages of the conference of African States at Addis Ababa last week around which the Israeli press managed to wrap a cloak of major confusion.

After the western correspondents at the conference had reported that the majority of the African states had rejected repeated Egyptian attempts to force a breach between the African countries and Israel, the Israeli papers appeared last week with reports that the Africans had given in to Egyptian blackmail and had passed a resolution which, in effect, threatened Israel "with destruction."

Davar and other papers followed with long and angry editorials. This was an intolerable situation for Israel. The Africans would have to understand that Israel was not prepared to be branded as an aggressor before all the world just so that the Egyptians can have an African holiday.

Cairo was silent: The resolution, it was pointed out, would be used throughout Africa to blackmail Israel. And so the leader writers rolled on. We were puzzled. Not only did Reuters and the other agencies say nothing about the resolution, but the Soviet news agency Tass and the official Egyptian agency Mena, were equally silent about it. So was Cairo radio.

And then came the most puzzling incident. The Deputy Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic, Zulficar Sabri, returned to Cairo last Thursday and gave a press conference about the results of his mission to the Addis Ababa conference.

Still at war: He was not altogether happy with the questions. He tried to explain that Egypt could not prevent South African ships from passing through the Suez Canal, as she had been requested to do at the conference, because of the Constantinople Convention. He argued that this was no parallel with Israel "because the U.A.R. had never regarded Israel as a state in the true sense." Besides, he said, the U.A.R. was still at war with Israel.

He then proceeded, addressing himself once more to the Africans, to urge



ADDIS ABABA MAIN STREET

It didn't require "Vistavision" to see the point—what happened to Israel's perspective?

them to have nothing to do with Israel and to prepare to boycott her; and he warned them that the Arab countries would not be inclined to join the oil boycott of South Africa unless the Africans took action against Israel.

But, throughout his press conference, he never once referred to the resolution which the Israeli press had said was passed at Addis Ababa.

The facts: Finally, after some trouble, we were able to get direct telephonic connection with those immediately concerned with the conference in Addis Ababa, and also to get the actual text of the resolution and details of the circumstances which led to its acceptance. Here is the story:

The U.A.R. delegation, led by Sabri, had found itself opposed and frustrated every time it made a move against Israel. Even the propaganda pamphlets they had brought with them were banned from the conference building.

At last, after the majority had rejected an Egyptian sponsored resolution which urged all African countries to break off all relations with Israel and to boycott her, the Egyptians threatened the conference with total failure.

Resolution watered down: They pointed out that all resolutions must be voted unanimously. Unless delegates agreed to a condemnation of Israel, the U.A.R. would not vote for the resolution to boycott South Africa. Reluctantly, the other African countries gave in; but not without a fight.

The Egyptians wanted a brutal and direct denunciation of Israel. The others refused. Step by step, the original Egyp-

tian draft was watered down, until after the fifth draft, a fairly innocuous formula remained.

It was agreed to add a rider to a short resolution which had been passed and which called for strengthening of international peace and security in conformity with the U.N. Charter.

"Concern": After reaffirming its un-



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swerving loyalty to the U.N. Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the declarations of the Bandung and Accra resolutions, it expressed alarm at the summit failure and appealed to all states to reduce international tension.

And then came the last point of this three-point resolution. It also:

"EXPRESSES concern for the non-implementation of the U.N. General Assembly resolutions, the Bandung Declaration and the Accra resolution pertaining to the solution of the problem of Palestine, which is a disturbing factor to world peace and security in the North-East of the African Continent."

That was all. It did not mention Israel. It did not say that Israel was a disturbing factor, but ascribed this to the unsolved Palestine problem. It did not interpret the U.N. resolutions, either for or against Israel.

Is it necessary? It is, not, therefore, really surprising that African leaders

friendly to Israel insisted that this resolution was in effect a boomerang for the Egyptians and a victory for Israel and her friends. And the subsequent embarrassed silence of the Egyptian delegation and of the Egyptian propaganda machine lends considerable weight to this argument.

But it makes the Israeli press reaction seem rather foolish and politically unwise. Before such editorial comment was rushed into print it would surely have been advisable for both the press and the Foreign Ministry to acquaint themselves with all the relevant information.

Israel's reputation stands high in Africa. The Addis Ababa conference confirmed this in many ways. It would be quite wrong now to blow up this inconsequential addendum as if it were a major policy decision by the African states. So far, no African, no Arab and no western country has even heard of the resolution. Is all this excitement in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv really necessary?

Jon Kimche

A NEW "KOREA" IN ALGERIA?

TUNIS TAKES CHINESE THREAT SERIOUSLY

from our own correspondent

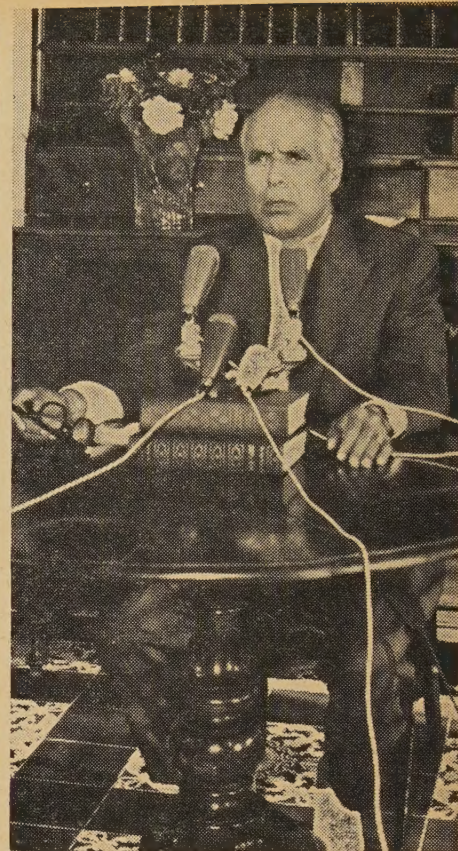
Tunis:

With the setback in the talks between the representatives of the Algerian Provisional Government and France, a new note of concern is to be discerned among Tunisian officials.

They view the prospect of an all-out war between the French and the "rebels" with apprehension and a prolongation of the present "limited war" with almost equal concern. For a new element has appeared on the regional scene, one which threatens the whole western position to which Tunisia has, in effect, been committed by President Bourguiba.

That new element is communist China. The Chinese (and the Russians, too, if they choose) are in a position to begin immediately the large-scale aid that Peking promised to three "rebel" ministers this spring, the most remarkable aspect of which was a pledge of armed "volunteers." Already, Chinese financial credits, which dwarf the subsidies paid over by Arab states, are being deposited in "rebel" accounts held in Geneva.

Submarine concentrations: Added to this, western intelligence agencies have received reliable reports of unusual sub-



TUNISIA'S PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA
A chill wind from the east

marine concentrations at the Valona base in Albania and of the arrival of transport aircraft at several Albanian airfields.

Chinese and Russian advisers and "technicians" are said to be preparing operational aircraft bases in the U.A.R. and southern Libya, notably at sites near Merzouk and Ghat in the Fezzan. It is obvious that any mass offensive by "volunteers"—Chinese, Arab or African—would have to be supported by aircraft and tanks. Albania, Libya and the U.A.R. provide the best available ferrying points.

What France's NATO allies, and especially Britain and the U.S., would do if the French felt compelled to take counteraction is one of those unpleasant imponderables concerning the Tunisians today. It would be a situation posing once again the classic dilemma brought up by the proposed Dien Bien Phu air-strike against the Vietminh.

Frightening prospect: What is certain is that Chinese intervention would change what is at the moment a local collision between a European power and a national movement into an international conflict (if "limited" or "peripheral", in the phraseology of Gerge Kennan) similar in effect to Korea or Indo-China. It is a prospect not easily dismissed.



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IN THE NEWS

DRASTIC AGENCY CHANGES DEMANDED

IF THERE IS going to be one real, live issue at the next World Zionist Congress, it will be the demand for a drastic reformation and reorganisation of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organisation. This emerged clearly from the conversations and the opinions expressed at last week-end's conference of the Confederation of General Zionists in London. It was the opinion of the delegate from the Argentine, of the spokesman for India, of the veteran Topiol from France. But it was above all the forthright opinion of the remarkable co-chairman of the conference, Mrs. Rose Halprin.

The position of the critics can be summed up in the argument which Mrs. Halprin developed in the course of the week-end meetings. The Zionist answer to Ben-Gurion's criticism is not to deny its validity, but to reform the Zionist organisation so that it should be more adequately suited and fitted for its new tasks today. One of the first targets of the reformists is the distorted over-organisation of the Jewish Agency which, in their words, makes appointments to meet the demands of the political parties and then creates departments for these appointees. The time has come, they claim, when the Agency should be organised and departmentalised on the basis of strict need, and the best men, irrespective of parties, appointed to the job.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ISADORE LUBIN

ONE SUCH APPOINTMENT has just been made. Isadore Lubin is to be the representative in Israel of the American Executive of the Jewish Agency where his main task will be the supervision of funds allocated by the United Jewish Appeal for use in Israel. At 64, Lubin is one of the outstanding American nation-builders. He served with almost every President from the First World War to the Korean war, advising on post-war reconstruction. I watched him playing a significant part at the U.N. in getting member states (especially in the Middle East) to recognise the vital importance of land reform.

His appearance as a kind of ambassador of American Jewry in Jerusalem will inject an entirely new element into Israel-Zionist relations, one that should do much as a start to raise the status of Zionist representation in Jerusalem.



MRS. HALPRIN AND DR. GOLDSTEIN
A shout, not a whisper

AN OUTSTANDING LEADER

BUT THE REVELATION of the London conference was the confirmation it provided of the status of Mrs. Halprin among the Zionist leadership. She showed a calibre in her speeches and in her handling of the meetings which places her among the top two or three leaders. Her clarity of thought, her lucidity of speech and her forthrightness of opinion combined to make her main address to the conference one of the most outstanding speeches delivered at a Zionist conference for many years.

Like many of her colleagues, she is a fluent linguist—but with one notable difference: English is her first language and she speaks it as it is meant to be spoken. In Jerusalem she switches to flawless Hebrew, and in Paris to French. The reformists could not hope for a more responsible and more effective spokesman. It seems to me, therefore, rather a pity that the platform adopted by the Confederation conference should have slurred over this vital point. I would have thought that this issue, more than any other, could have provided a rallying cry throughout the Zionist Movement. But a rallying cry must be shouted, not whispered.

GILMOUR'S LETTER

IAN GILMOUR'S letter (on page 20) provides an interesting example of precisely what I felt was wrong with his article in the *Spectator* on Zionism and anti-Semitism. In my note last week, I had said that it did not matter whether some of Gilmour's facts were wrong or some of his assumptions faulty, but that it was something much more fundamental which bothered me about Gilmour's approach: his application of a special standard of wickedness to Zionists, Israelis and their friends.

But Gilmour in his letter turns this comment into an allegation that he had "deliberately falsified" facts in order to build up his case against Zionism. Now I happen to know Gilmour and I do not think he could deliberately falsify his facts if he wanted to. He is not that kind of person. But that does not mean he cannot be wrong, terribly wrong. People get facts wrong, make mistakes, draw wrong conclusions all the time—without deliberately wanting to do so. This happens constantly, and particularly when one relies on such one-sided sources—and advisers—as Gilmour does when he comes to write about Zionism and Israel. I have counted at least a dozen major mistakes in Gilmour's article, and I would be very happy to correct them—in the columns of the *Spectator* where the damage was done.

ELKANA GALLI

A LARGE AND ALL-EMBRACING gathering said farewell in Paris to Elkana Galli last Thursday. Galli has been in charge of the Paris office of the French edition of the Jewish Observer, *L'OBSERVATEUR DU MOYEN ORIENT ET D'AFRIQUE* since its inception in March 1957. This month he returns to Israel, where he will continue as a journalist working for the Israeli press. In Paris political and diplomatic circles, Galli and *OMO* (as the French edition became affectionately known) have become familiar and appreciated companions. There is not an important Ministry or Minister, not an interested embassy concerned with the Middle East or Africa, where Galli was not a welcome caller. He was thus able to build up a wide circle of collaborators with the infant French edition which enabled it to reach the position of eminence it now occupies in its field among the French political journals.

WORLD JEWRY

NO ANTI-LABOUR BLOC

CONFEDERATION OF GENERAL ZIONISTS PREPARES ELECTION PLATFORM

from the Jewish Affairs reporter

The Confederation of General Zionists (the "Weizmann wing" of the divided General Zionists) decided in London over the weekend the main lines of their policy for the elections to the coming Zionist Congress.

Delegates from 28 countries were present at the opening session on Sunday, when they were welcomed by Israel Ambassador Lourie. The principal political speech was that of the co-chairman of the Confederation, Mrs. Rose Halprin.

Only trouble: In the course of her speech, she referred in passing to the proposal by the right-wing General Zionist conference in Antwerp (*reported in last week's J.O.*) that they should form a tactical anti-labour bloc at the next conference. Mrs. Halprin could see no basis for such an arrangement.

The Antwerp General Zionists were identified with the Israeli party, whereas the Confederation was adamantly opposed to any kind of identification. Unity between opposites could not produce any effective results—only more trouble.

But the main part of Mrs. Halprin's speech was devoted to a masterly survey of the Zionist condition today.

Credit for Ben-Gurion: Mrs. Halprin reported to the conference with the authority of one who had taken part in the recent Jerusalem negotiations between the Jewish Agency and the Israel Government. The position taken by Ben-Gurion, she explained, was that the Zionist movement had done a great and noble piece of work, for which history would give it credit. But that now, in this post-state era, Zionists either refused or were unable to assume a number of tasks which would give their continued existence validity. And one of these was personal settlement in Israel.

It was also the Israel Premier's view that, today, the entire Jewish community maintained a close connection with Israel and worked for it, but that not all Jews wanted to be associated with the Zionists. The Zionist movement, therefore, stood between the Jewish people and the state. He sought to replace the Zionist movement and its affiliated groupings of Jews



CONFERENCE REFLECTIONS

Delegates from Britain, the U.S., France and Argentina listening to Dr. Goldstein at Sunday's session

all over the world with one world organisation of Jewry.

To this, said Mrs. Halprin, Zionists replied that the Jewish people—to whom Ben-Gurion looked—lacked the cohesion to hold fast in times of stress. This cohesion the Zionist Organisation possessed. And while it was true that most Jews loved Israel, not all believed in what might be called the "trinity of Zionism": Jewish education, the centrality of Israel in Jewish life and Jewish indivisibility.

No such address: The fact was, she argued, that the mere existence of the Zionist Organisation changed the character of the community and fashioned it differently. Ben-Gurion thought that he could write a letter and address it to the Jewish people. There was no such address. The only address to which he could write was care of the Zionist Organisation—and a letter so addressed was delivered.

Having set out these two opposing views on the nature and purpose of Zionism, Mrs. Halprin disclosed that the contents and wording of the communique issued after the Agency-Government talks had been influenced by a "third group," a group—she did not identify its members—which took a middle-of-the-road position between that of the Zionist leaders and the Israeli Premier.

In the view of this group, the Zionist Organisation had three tasks:

- ¶ to regard settlement in Israel as its main function and to encourage immigration from the western world;
- ¶ to undertake a course of self-education and ensure the education of Jewish children;
- ¶ to unite the Jewish people for the upbuilding of the state.

Depends on America: They took the position that, if the Zionist Organisation did not succeed in this last task, then the next Zionist Congress, or the one after that, would be the final one of the series.

The discussions in Jerusalem, she revealed, had been concerned more with issues of organisation than with problems of western settlement. She confessed that, at first, she had been swept along by the idea of creating an overall Jewish body. But then she had had second thoughts. Nor could she agree that this should be the criterion by which it should be decided whether the Zionist movement was to live or die.

For better or for worse, the future of the Zionist movement would depend on Zionist successes or failures in the U.S. And it was upon Zionist problems in the U.S. that the Jerusalem talks had been concentrated. The disease which affected the Zionist movement had hit hardest in the U.S. and it was there that the main sector of the movement was to be found. It was there also that the remedy had to be applied.

An impossible task: Recalling the efforts of American Jewry over the last 60 years to create a unified Jewish organisation, Mrs. Halprin recorded the failures of the American Jewish Congress, of the American Jewish Conference (which lasted barely five years) and, today, of the Presidents' Club which, although it included 17 Zionist and non-Zionist organisations, could not be described as a unified body.

"In America," observed Mrs. Halprin, "there are many who sit on committees so as to avoid their permanency, and many who sit in order to keep the organisations fluid and along narrow lines."

In the light of sixty years' experience, the task of creating an overall Jewish organisation had shown itself impossible of achievement. This could not, therefore, be the yardstick by which to measure the validity of Zionism.

On the question of immigration, she continued, the advice of the Confederation to Israel had been: No aliyah can come from the west and be absorbed unless you want such immigrants and make an effort to absorb them.

"Too expensive": The fact was that Israel did not need old people with money. She needed young people. But if a young couple with two or three children arrived in Israel from the west, they would want to buy a house. Because of the cost, they would have to borrow. And in repaying this debt, food, educational and clothing standards would have to be cut. To get over this, she proposed a plan for state-sponsored public housing.

On the other hand, said Mrs. Halprin, officials in Israel had told her that western immigration was too expensive for them. If this was their attitude, they should not cry out for settlement from the west.

Mrs. Halprin stated that the next Zionist Congress would not indulge in ideological discussions such as those which had almost torn the Confederation apart in 1951. This time the emphasis would be on practical issues.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, co-chairman with Mrs. Halprin of the Confederation, suggested a new definition of Zionism—a commitment to the creative survival of the Jewish people and to the State of Israel as the primary instrument to that end. It was time, he said, to make clear the distinction between the Zionist and non-Zionist and he trusted that this would be done at the next Congress.

ROSH PINAH PRIMARY SCHOOL DEDICATED

Delegates to the conference of the Confederation of General Zionists were among the many guests at Sunday's dedication of the Henry and Fanny Davidson Primary School, part of the Rosh Pinah Day School which is maintained by the Zionist Federation Educational Trust.

A memorial plaque commemorating the occasion was unveiled by Miss Clariça and Mr. Fred Davidson. Speakers included Zionist Federation Hon. President Israel M. Sieff and Day School Committee Chairman Dr. I. S. Fox.

A programme of entertainment by the pupils—ranging from a Scots song to a Chassidic dance—amply bore out Mr. Sieff's claim that the curriculum sought to achieve a harmonious balance between Jewish and secular cultures.

HAS MOSCOW TAKEN THE HINT?

LIVING YIDDISH AUTHORS TO BE PUBLISHED

from a student of Soviet affairs

Almost half a million Jews declared Yiddish as their native tongue in last year's Soviet population census. Is this fact beginning to have some effect on the Kremlin's policies towards Soviet Jewry?

The news has come from Moscow that the State Publishing House for Fine Literature is going to publish, in Yiddish, the works of Asher Shvartsman, David Bergelson, Samuel Halkin, Aaron Vergelis and Hirsh Dobin.

It is true that last year, for the first time since 1948, three books in Yiddish were published in Moscow. But the three volumes—selections from the works of Sholem Aleichem, Peretz and Mendele Mocher Sforim respectively—were by Yiddish writers who have been dead for a long time.

How big an edition? Now, for the first time since 1948, permission has been given by the Kremlin for the publication of works by Soviet-Yiddish writers, two of them—Vergelis and Dobin—still alive and writing in Yiddish.

Asher Shvartsman, who died in the early 1920's, is usually regarded as the first Soviet-Yiddish poet. David Bergelson, probably the greatest Soviet-Yiddish novelist, was one of the 26 Jewish writers and poets shot on August 12, 1952, while the poet Samuel Halkin is one of the few arrested Jewish intellectuals to have survived Stalin and to have profited from the post-Stalin "rehabilitation" measures.

The size of the editions will show whether the books are destined for the internal market or are principally for export to Jewish centres in North and South America, Israel and even Poland. That is to say, whether the latest measure is a genuine concession to the demands of Soviet Jewry or a propaganda move.

"Real" Jews: The three volumes of Yiddish classics published last year appeared in editions of 30,000 copies each—and the Yiddish Book Publishing House of Warsaw alone purchased 5,000 copies of every work. On the other hand, the Russian-language edition of Sholem Aleichem's collected works is appearing in editions of 230,000 copies each.

It is thus pretty obvious that very few Soviet Jews attached to their Yiddish heritage have been able to purchase the

Yiddish books so far published in their country.

Another cultural event of great interest to Soviet Jews was the première on June 4 of Sholem Aleichem's *Two Hundred Thousand* in the Moscow Comedy Theatre. This is the first time that the play has appeared on the stage of a Moscow theatre, and it is drawing large audiences, including school children. Directed by a Jew, Ephraim Loiter, the characters are played by Russian actors, who according to one critic "have created real, not exaggerated, Jewish types."

"A great son": A sad event in the life of Soviet Jewry last month was the death of one of its most remarkable sons. On June 9, the Soviet news agency Tass and Moscow Radio announced the death of Semyon Lavochkin, whom they described as a "great son of the Soviet people." First Deputy Prime Minister Anastas Mikoyan was among the Soviet leaders who kept vigil by the dead man's catafalque.

Pravda and *Izvestia* described Lavochkin as the man who gave his country one of its best fighter aircraft during the war against Nazi Germany, and headed a team that in the post-war period designed the first Soviet aircraft to reach the speed of sound. It was also recalled that he had received Stalin prizes in 1941, 1943, 1944 and 1947; that he had been awarded the Order of Lenin four times; that he held the rank of major-general; and that he was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet.

But it was never mentioned in his official obituaries that Semyon Lavochkin, born in Smolensk in 1900, was the son of a *melamed* (a Jewish teacher), who taught in the local Jewish school, the *cheder*, and that he never denied his Jewishness. He used to write for *Einigkeit* and collaborated during the war with the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee.

How many knew? Had he been a Tadjik, Ossetian or Tatar, Moscow Radio and Tass would not have failed to hail him as an "outstanding son of the Tadjik, Ossetian or Tatar people."

But, as matters stand, the vast majority of Russians still do not know that the man who designed the Lag-3, the all-wood fighter that was mostly responsible for keeping the skies clear of German bombers in the decisive Kursk—Oryol battle in the summer of 1943, was a Jew.

Of the Soviet Union's six top aircraft designers—Ilyushin, Tupolev, Mikoyan, Yakovlev, Lavochkin and Gurevich—three were Jews. The famous Mig is the work of the Armenian Artyom Mikoyan and the Jew Mikhail Gurevich.

NASSERISM

HOW THE GRIP WILL BE TIGHTENED

SYRIA AND EGYPT ADOPT POLICY GUIDE LINES

*from our special Middle East
correspondent, Robert Gee*

There was no end to it. After the first set of speeches, promises and plans, came a second set—more speeches, more promises and more plans, and then yet another lot, when it was all over, with Kaissouny and Nasser winding up.

But by the time we reached this last stage, the twin audiences at the National Unity Congress in the Damascus cinema and the Cairo University Hall were fairly wilting, and hardly fit to absorb any more sets of figures, or care about any more five-year plans.

Competing ministers: They had sat through too many hours and days of endless speeches and unrelated statistics, and prepared themselves for yet still more when the National Unity Assembly opens in Cairo. Yet the competing Ministers gave a good deal of information in their effort to keep the attention of their audiences and, without much success, of the press.

Most informative of all were the closing speeches and the various recommendations which the two Congresses made to the Cairo Assembly.

The following is a summary of the final speeches and recommendations,



THE HIDDEN FACE OF CAIRO
Behind the new facade, the old city stands unchanged.

first at the Syrian Congress and then at the Egyptian:

SYRIA

One of the most remarkable ministerial confessions made at the Syrian National Union Congress came from Interior Minister Serraj who openly admitted that the security machinery had "made mistakes."

The errors, however, were of omission and not of commission. It was essential that National Union bodies co-operate with the security machinery to protect the public and "check shortcomings and folly." To those outside the country who alleged the existence of police rule in Syria he would say that indeed there was—"against the exercise of treason and subversion."

There was an unexpected security element in the address by Minister of Social Affairs and Works Akram Diri who spoke of forthcoming trade union elections which would produce "new directing bodies with clean hands." The workers, he said, would "oust trade unionists who received orders from parties which did not belong to the working class"—meaning, of course, the communists and the stifled socialist Baath party.

More to the towns: On the more practical plane, Diri reported that the number of unskilled workers moving into the towns because of recent droughts and lack of work on the land had doubled this year. Various Ministries were co-operating to ease the crisis by organising

road and other projects as a temporary measure.

By contrast, the report of Education Minister (and acting Minister of Culture and National Guidance) Amjad Tarabulsi was an optimistic one. The numbers of schools (2,524), pupils (295,000) and teachers (8,000) were all on the increase. There were now over 10,000 university students.

On the debit side, the hard currency crisis meant that only university graduates could be sent abroad on scholarships. Secondary school graduates would be granted scholarships to U.A.R. universities. There was to be a new university in Aleppo and three institutes of higher education in Damascus and Aleppo.

Worried about bread: Supply Minister Gamal as-Sufi told the Congress that bread supplies were his main worry. They had established a grain office to secure a continuous supply of wheat and to control prices, and a complaints office to counter high prices and black market operations. The State has suffered a loss of more than £3 million on account of wheat subsidies.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SYRIAN REGION

¶ Under the heading of "national guidance" a large-scale information campaign was to be launched to explain the aims of the union and domestic and foreign policies. To further this campaign, radios were to be distributed at reduced prices in rural areas, cultural centres established



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and "subjects of Arab nationalism and co-operative socialism" introduced at all educational levels.

¶ Educational, scientific and social welfare proposals included a recommendation that the National Union supervise all publications issued by workers' unions. The Congress also recommended a great number of public works, including road building, tree planting, airport construction and expansion, house building and electrification.

¶ The section on economic, commercial and financial affairs recommended that efforts be made to balance the budget, that private efforts and enterprise be encouraged and that "anything which might discourage private capital be avoided." Urgent steps should be taken to eliminate prostitution.

"Second round" promised: The recommendations of the Syrian National Union Congress will be forwarded together with those of the Palestinian National Union to the National Union Assembly meeting in Cairo. Looking forward to the submission of the Palestinian recommendations, Interior Minister Serraj closed the Congress with a speech in which he declared:

"Then Palestine will become part of our reality, work and planning. Then Palestine will become a cleansed part of our homeland. It will be cleansed by the heroes of our Arab army who are in the barracks and on the frontiers preparing themselves for the second round."

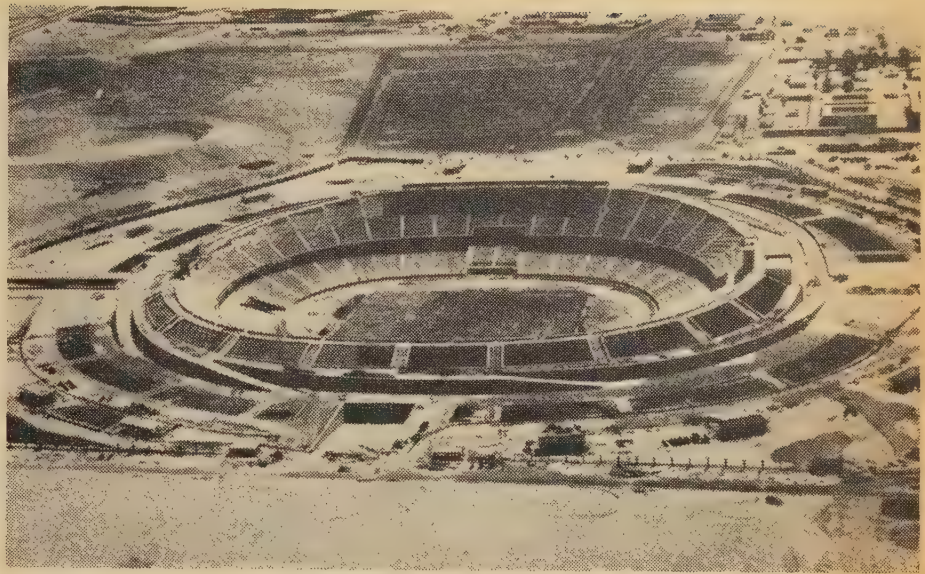
EGYPT

One of the most active of the Egyptian ministries, it transpired from the reports to the Egyptian National Union Congress, was that of Military Affairs.

Apart from controlling the armed forces and coastguard service, it looked after water resources and conducted Israel boycott operations. It also "covered" the ports, civil aviation, and the meteorological and other departments, including military factories.

The list of products from these military factories, as given by Minister Muhammad Ibrahim, was amazingly diverse: butagas cookers and cylinders, electricity meters, sewing machines, workshop equipment and diesels—an output worth £3,400,000 (compared with £266,000 last year).

Lots of museums: Minister of the Economy Hassan Abbas Zaki, who predicted that the number of employed would go up by one million in the next five years to six million, said that the planned increase of £1,100 million in overall production required an estimated



A MONUMENT TO NASSER'S EIGHT YEARS
On the outskirts of Cairo, a new stadium to be inaugurated on Revolution Day, July 23

capital investment of over £1,600 million, nearly two thirds of this amount to be spent on industry, electrification, communications and services.

Cotton and yarn exports were up and so were the exports of vegetables. The export of petrol products had increased from £1 million in 1955 to £4 million in 1959.

On the cultural front, Minister of Culture and National Guidance Tharwat Okasha reported that the foundation stone for the largest museum "in this part of the world" would be laid next year. There would also be a very large museum in Alexandria and smaller ones in the provinces, including one in Port Said to "portray its courage and heroism."

Eight million patients: An indication of official concern with current crime figures was given by Minister of the Interior Abbas Radwan who appealed for the co-operation of National Union members in checking crime.

At the same time, he reported that crime had been reduced since the revolution as follows: murder by 1,455 cases; theft by 4,170 cases; kidnapping by 41 cases. But he gave no statistics from which comparisons could be made.

The extent of sickness within the Egyptian population was easily discernible from the report of Health Minister Mohammed Basser who told the Congress that some eight million patients were treated at hospitals in 1957-58 compared with four million in 1951-52.

300,000 have tuberculosis: The number of malaria cases reported in 1959 reached 77,261, but the actual number of cases was about ten times greater than

those reported. With the aid of international agencies, a £21 million plan had been drawn up for the eradication of malaria over the next nine years.

£25,970 had been appropriated to "strengthen the Ministry's machinery for fighting diseases" and new leper clinics and colonies would be established at a cost of £56,000. There were some 300,000 cases of tuberculosis and an inoculation campaign was "planned."

New hospitals (including two for mental patients) were being built, as well as mothercraft centres and training establishments.

Keeping out foreigners: Hassan Salah Eddine, Minister of the Treasury, revealed that the decision—taken after the Suez episode—to exempt investors and businessmen concerned with the Suez

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Canal from various taxes benefited 2,700,000 last year at a cost of £5 million.

Social Affairs and Labour Minister Abdel Fattah disclosed that there were 99,274 on the official unemployment register.* It had been decided that only those foreigners whose services were really needed would receive work permits. Arab assistants appointed to them would succeed them after becoming qualified.

Measures for furtherance of Islamic teaching formed the core of the speech by Minister for Wakfs Ahmad Abdullah Tu'aymah. His ministry would pay the fees of all students who successfully learned the Koran, he announced. Of the 30,000 who had taken the university examination on the Koran to-date, 21,000 had passed.

Nasser encyclopaedia: Tu'aymah revealed that the Higher Council for Islamic Affairs is to have a headquarters in Cairo, offices in various Moslem countries "to co-ordinate co-operation between Islamic religious bodies," and several committees, one of them concerned with interpretation of the Koran.

The Ministry planned to establish an

* The actual number of unemployed—including the so-called hidden unemployment—is estimated to be not less than six millions.

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SATURATION POINT IN DAMASCUS

Field Marshal Amer, Kuwaty and Executive Ministers toward the end of the Syrian Congress session

educational institute that would draft an encyclopaedia to bear the title: "The Gamal Abdel Nasser Encyclopaedia of Islamic Doctrine."

To "propagate Islamic culture," the Ministry intended to send missions to other Arab and Islamic countries. Within ten years, the Ministry would have taken over 4,000 mosques.

Broadcasts to Africa: Radio propaganda was reported on by Deputy Minister for Presidential Affairs Dr. Mohammed Abdel Kadir Hatem. U.A.R. radio services now offered eight broadcasts in Arabic to suit "various ideological standards and tastes," he stated. Altogether, the U.A.R. radio broadcast in 21 languages. The African broadcasts, he claimed, "have had the greatest effect on the hearts of the African people."

A television service was to be inaugurated in Cairo and Damascus on July 23. This project would provide employment for 20,000 people. "At the direction of the President," he stated, "we will supply television sets to all those who have applied for them." The price would be one of the lowest in the world.

On the basis of these reports, the two Congresses adopted long series of recommendations. Their adoption was unanimous.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EGYPTIAN REGION

¶ Measures had to be taken to counter the European Common Market and the Free Trade Area. This could be done by

increasing trade and payment agreements with friendly states, particularly those of the Afro-Asian bloc. Trade with Arab states should also be expanded.

¶ More markets had to be found for cotton. Taxpayers whose annual net income exceeded £3,000 should lose the exemption from tax normally granted on the first £1,000 of income. Extravagance must be avoided. The Alexandria free zones should be extended and licences granted to industrial companies wishing to establish themselves there.

The present supply policy and control of prices should continue. Long distance rail fares should be reduced; mothercraft centres and clinics "gradually" expanded and the social security law revised. Personal status regulations regarding divorce, polygamy, etc. should be revised and women must be given an equal opportunity with men to help develop society.

"National guidance must also seek to cherish the feeling of brotherhood between U.A.R. citizens and their brethren throughout the Arab world and emphasise the great role of the Arab nation in advancing civilisation throughout the ages. The history of the Arab nation must be re-written in an honest and unbiased manner, with special emphasis on the glories of the Arabs..."

Other recommendations urged greater health and social facilities, requested aid for al Azhar University in the spiritual battles it waged for the Arabs and in defending Arabism and Islam, and called for more efforts to strengthen relations between the people and the police.

BOOKS

SOME MATTERS OF FACT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1958-1959; tables, statistical appendix, 125 pp.; (*United Nations*, available from H.M.S.O.) 10s. 6d.

The near impossibility of establishing the facts of Egypt's loudly proclaimed march toward an industrial society is made clear shortly and concisely in this new U.N. publication. "Lack of adequate data concerning development activity in Egypt in the past few years makes any accurate assessment of the results impossible." Allied to this, "information on both private and public investments is fragmentary and the national income figures do not go beyond 1956."

The situation in that most important sector of the Syrian economy, agrarian reform, is even more confusing to the U.N. experts who find what appears to be "considerable variation in the published figures in regard to the area of land so far expropriated and distributed." Nevertheless, the authors have had a fair crack at assessing the trend of developments in the U.A.R. and elsewhere in the Middle East during 1958-59. In some instances they have even been able to call on figures for the first quarter of 1960, and their new daring in introducing unpublished material from private sources helps to create a realistic setting into which to fit skilfully compiled governmental statistics.

Deep in this jungle of incomes, expenditures and percentages, the searching reader comes upon a dramatic chapter devoted to the Middle East petroleum industry—dramatic, that is, for its closely argued prediction that, despite the leveling off or even decline in European coal production, the demand for Middle Eastern oil will slow down in the course of the next decade.

The threat to the Middle East stems mainly from the new oil countries of Algeria and Libya. In the case of Algeria, it is not only that the fields are located more favourably for European markets. The preferred position already accorded Algerian oil in France may yet be extended to other members of the European Common Market. Other factors militating against the continuing predominance of Middle Eastern oil include Russia's emergence as a major exporter and

the import quota restrictions maintained by the U.S. Within France, Argentina, the U.A.R., Japan and Pakistan, the discovery of petroleum and natural gas sources must reduce their dependence on supplies from outside and perhaps provide some surplus for export.

Oil company rivalries and consequent price reductions have already had their effect on the income of petroleum companies and the revenues of oil producing countries. Direct payments by companies to governments, which had risen from \$1,020 million in 1957 to \$1,240 million in 1958, remained at the same level last year—and that despite an increase of 7.8 per cent in crude oil production. Another development, which has so far gone unremarked but is here noted by the U.N. experts, is the growing inclination to construct petroleum refineries not in the producing countries but in the main consuming centres, probably an act of wisdom in view of past experience.

But even with the current high rate of oil income, the producing countries still so mismanage their affairs as to find themselves in financial difficulties. Iran's oil income—\$258 million in 1959—has not been sufficient to defray the country's rapidly increasing development expenditures. Iraq, with an oil income of £252 million in 1959, showed a heavy structural deficit in the balance of goods and services while, at the same time, cutting back on development.

How these countries will fare when, and if, the Algerian fields are brought up to a production of between 30 and 50 million tons per year in 1965 (as is the French intention) remains to be seen. But certainly the rivers of gold must flow less swiftly and surely before the 1960's are through.

Donald Faidman

NEW POINTS OF VIEW

THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA; Part 1 of the Oxford Regional Economic Atlas, prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit and the Cartographic Department of the Clarendon Press; (*Oxford*) 42s.

THE NEW MAP OF AFRICA; 30" x 40" published by the *Daily Telegraph*; 3s. 6d.

This useful volume of economic maps and statistics has 64 pages of maps, 55 pages of additional statistics and a fifteen page gazetteer. The maps are remarkably informative, but only if they are carefully studied with a magnifying glass. This type of atlas is quite useless for

casual consultation. Its principal value lies less in the statistical information than in the geographic placing of industries, agriculture and population. The maps showing the placement of minerals and industries are among the most illuminating, and those on Egypt are among the best.

It seems a pity, though, that the latest statistical information provided in a volume published in mid-1960 applies to 1956—a not very normal year for this part of the world. Furthermore, these statistical additions are presented with a most un-Economist like fussiness. It is not easy to consult them. But the most serious fault is the arrangement which divides North Africa in this volume from West Africa in another. When the series was planned, it was probably not yet apparent to what extent the two regions hang together, but one hopes that the Africa volume which is to follow will not repeat the surgery and leave out North Africa because it has been included in this volume. Having swallowed these elephants, the editors however found that it was too much to accept the frontiers of Israel as permanent. A

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special category of borders was introduced to cover the Israel-Jordan border. There is thoroughness for you—and an eye on sales in the Arab countries.

By contrast, it would be difficult to better the *Daily Telegraph* map of the new Africa. It is clear, easily read and distinguished, and it manages to provide

an extraordinary amount of economic and demographic information at the same time, without blurring the sharp outlines of the new countries. It is invaluable for following the rapid changes which have re-shaped the whole continent.

Roger Sen

THE NEW ROMANTICS

COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE ARABS, by Erskine Childers; no index, 192 pp.; (Gollancz) 12s.6d.

Let me say at once that this is a good book and it contains a lot of common sense. It is well written, it is stimulating and it brings some fresh thought to an old problem. It is also, if Mr. Childers will forgive me for saying so, surprisingly unbiased, or, at least, restrained. It is also, almost unintentionally, an important book. For Mr. Childers unfolds here a reasoned case for a western understanding with the Arab world—it is a kind of bible of the *Spectator* approach to the Middle East without the sharp anti-Zionist overtones now so familiar a feature of its comments on that region.

No one, of course, will agree with everything an author says in a book of this kind. Mr. Childers might be faulted here and there, but this is largely a matter of interpretation. He has on the whole stuck to his brief to present an objective picture of the Arab world.

Yet, at the end, I asked myself whether there was not something fundamentally wrong with the final result—and this is where I came back again to the notions of the old romantic Arabists. Childers has a lot in common with them (Storrs, Gertrude Bell, Freya Stark, Lawrence and a host of others). They were knowledgeable and likeable. They could write. And they loved the Arab to the point where they began to romanticise him. In the end, the British connection was with a mythical, non-existent Arab who lived only in the minds and books—and periodicals—of the old romantics. And that contributed a lot to the post-war collapse of the British position in the Middle East.

I have an uneasy feeling that Childers' Arab is largely the product of his own able imagination. He sees the Arab as he would like him to be, marching hand-in-hand in common interest with the west. His dedication rather vividly suggests that; otherwise it would be rather insulting to dedicate the book to his Arab friends because they treated him like a human being. Why shouldn't they? They even treat me like one.

It is the bigger problem of the co-existence of the Arab majority with a non-Arab minority in its midst that Childers has not tackled, and that may well be the greatest problem of Arab-western relations in our time.

Jon Kimche

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Guide For Businessmen

DIAMOND INDUSTRY AT ITS PEAK

SYNTHETICS PRESENT NO PROBLEM

Itzhak Spitz, recently elected President of the International Diamond Manufacturers' Association, is the first Israeli to hold this position. In an interview with the JEWISH OBSERVER he reviewed the progress of Israel's diamond industry.

Born and bred in Holland, where he was also in diamonds, Spitz and his brothers—the business is a family affair—moved to Israel at a time when the industry was at its nadir.

In 1949, following the post-war recession, the industry employed no more than 600 workers, and most manufacturers had gone out of business. Today, employment figures in the industry have once more reached a peak of 4,000, a figure previously reached only during World War II, when many of western Europe's traditional diamond centres were inoperative.

Direct from West Africa: In the past Israel bought raw diamonds from the de Beers-controlled Diamond Trading Company of London (which increased Israel's allocation last May) as well as from other European sources.

More recently, diamonds have also been purchased direct in West Africa, where Josef Nadel, honorary secretary of the Diamond Board, has been negotiating on behalf of the Israel Government. A purchasing agency has been established in Guinea's Cancan, and a concession obtained in the French Ivory Coast.

Israel's diamond exports—the country's second largest foreign currency earner—totalled \$47 million in 1959.

U.S. the main market: America is still the country's main market, though diamonds are also sent to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Scandinavia and Switzerland.

In the Far East, Hong Kong and Singapore are important diamond buyers. Local sales are officially prohibited, although a certain number of contraband sales presumably take place. Industrial diamonds are not worked here on any substantial scale, and Spitz considers that there is room for expansion in this field.

The International Diamond Congress is made up of the Federation of International Diamond Bourses and the International Diamond Manufacturers' Association,

which last met in Johannesburg, though its permanent secretariat is in Amsterdam. The Congress meets every few years at irregular intervals and its officers are elected for the entire period between meetings.

Belgians withdrew: Problems facing the I.D.M.A.'s first Israeli chairman include the co-ordination of working conditions, hours and wages in the industry on a world-wide basis, and how to bring Belgium back into the Association.

The Belgian industry withdrew some years ago, alleging unfair competition by some other members, including Israel, which was charged with working a 47-hour week in contravention of the established 40-hour week (Holland, incidentally, works a 42½-hour week).

As Spitz pointed out, the industry here works under certain handicaps, since most workers lose a month per year because of military reserve service, and the climate reduces productive efficiency, so that although there is theoretically a 47-hour working week, in practice it is a 41-hour week. Whether this argument will convince the Belgians remains to be seen.

Synthetics inferior: Another Belgian complaint against Israel is that Israel's government-controlled exchange rates lead to dumping. Belgium herself, however, mainly in order to avoid the 10 per cent U.S. import duty, has devised a super-efficient system of diamond smuggling, that has made her the world's most important diamond centre. Despite all these difficulties Spitz is hopeful of finding a way out.

In his own factory Spitz follows the general practice here, producing mainly small full-cuts (brilliants), and larger 8-cut stones, (melees). Some fancy cuts are also produced here, but most single-cut stones come from Belgium.

According to Spitz, the synthetic diamonds originally invented by G.E.C. in the United States, and more recently developed by de Beers, cannot in any way influence the gem trade, since they are very small and of inferior quality, being used only in powdered form for industrial purposes.

Russian diamonds? Furthermore, as industrial diamond demand is increasing steadily, natural diamonds should be able to hold their own. Natural diamond resources seem to be diminishing, and although the Soviet Union recently conclu-



ITZHAK SPITZ
Room for expansion

ded a contract with de Beers for the international marketing of diamonds from the newly discovered Siberian fields, it is likely to be a long time before she can spare any large quantities for export.

The international diamond picture may well change with the independence of the Belgian Congo, where the Belgian industry has hitherto enjoyed a position of privilege it is now likely to lose.

In any case, Spitz's term of office as I.D.M.A. President is likely to be an interesting and eventful one, and he should have plenty to report to the next meeting of the Association.



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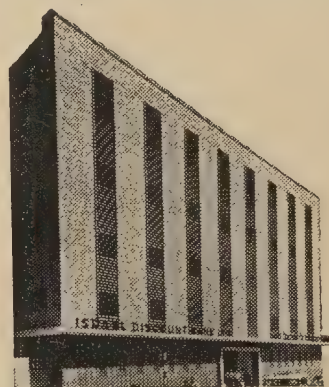
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INVITATION TO FORGE AHEAD

OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT IN BASIC INDUSTRY

The Industrial Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has come up with another project offering a unique opportunity for getting in on the ground floor of a basic industry.

The proposed project is a metal forging plant requiring a total investment of £2,302,000. When established, the Ministry experts say, it will be able to cut current prices for forge work by 30 per cent.

Existing forging plants in the country are small in size and inadequately equipped, and Israel today imports the major part of her forging requirements.

Good export possibilities: In 1958, the metal industry's output was £168 million, an output which is expected to rise to £300 million by 1963.

In view of the general expansion of the industry, the proposed plant is said to have a potential market of at least 2,500 tons annually, plus 800 tons of axles and shafting, non-ferrous metal forging, expanded production of spare parts for vehicles, etc.

Industries in need of additional tonnage of forgings include the Electric Company, cement companies, the railroads, new shipyards, Acre Steel Mills, and many more. Good export possibilities are also said to exist both in the Asian and African countries and, nearer home, in places such as Turkey.

Skilled men needed: However, these possibilities cannot be profitably explored unless uniform quality, accuracy and international price levels are secured and maintained. Only a modern factory, well planned, equipped, managed and organized could achieve such standards.

For the target production, the plant would have to import 2,725 tons of steel from abroad, while another 150 tons could be obtained immediately from the Acre Steel Mills. Allowing for 15 per cent scrap, this would bring production to 2,500 tons annually. Precious metals would still have to be imported in a refined state.

The new factory, working on one shift, would require a staff of 105, of whom would be engineers, 8 technicians, 8 administrative personnel, 10 highly skilled workers and the remainder skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Know-how linked: The lack of trained workers could be solved either by bringing professional personnel from abroad to



ANOTHER SORT OF ENTERPRISE
A 2,000-year old cache of coins found
in Israel

train local staff on the spot, or by sending people abroad for certain periods of study.

Know-how available locally is limited and, for a period of one year after the plant is set up, a minimum of four foreign experts would be needed to teach the manufacture of tools, cost estimation, machine set-up, lay-out and operation scheduling, metallurgical examination, material and finished product inspection, cleaning, finishing, heat treatment, etc.

Purchase of equipment and planning of the plant is estimated to require 9-12 months, with another 12 months for construction and running-in.

Fixed assets: Of the total investment of £2,302,000, approximately 50 per cent would be in Israel pounds and 50 per cent in foreign currency. Fixed assets would account for 74 per cent of total investment, with the remainder earmarked for working capital. Annual savings in foreign currency are estimated at \$455,000, with the added value per ton at 45 per cent.

HED-ARZI CALLS THE TUNE

PICK OF THE ISRAELI POPS

Since it started operations in a wooden hut in 1947, using the most primitive machinery, Hed-Arzi, the Israel Records Manufacturing Company of Ramat Gan, has issued 1,780 different recordings, 330 of them 10in. and 12in. long play discs.

Felix Rzczynski, Hed-Arzi's founder, has been in the record business since 1929, and before the War he was already exporting Hebrew recordings to Palestine from Warsaw. Captured by the Germans, he spent most of the war years in a prisoner-of-war camp for Polish officers, planning all the time the record business he would set up in Palestine when the war ended.

From its wooden shed the company has progressed to modern studios in Ramat Gan's industrial zone. Hed-Arzi does all its own recording, processing pressing and marketing, and has a staff of twenty-six. The raw materials for its records are still imported from England.

No Arab market: By international standards, Hed-Arzi recordings are fair, and the firm's management does its utmost to keep abreast of developments in the recording field abroad.

Hed-Arzi originally planned to cater for a large Arab market as well as a Hebrew one, but after 1948 the company found itself cut off from the Arabs, and began to cast round for new clients locally and abroad. At first, output was largely confined to Israeli songs, folk tunes, children's songs and marches.

Later on, Israel's teenagers began to demand recordings of international hits, and Hed-Arzi branched out with recordings of translated English, French, Italian and other songs. Today, the firm concentrates on original Israeli recordings and pressings of foreign tunes from the originals, having signed contracts with such recording companies as Mercury, Paramount, Vogue, Electra and so on.

Exports rise: Hed-Arzi's annual turnover has now reached £500,000. Its

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exports have increased from \$1,000 worth in 1955 to \$25,000 last year. This year's figure is expected to increase to \$40,000. The added value on records is 84 per cent, a high figure and one that makes export efforts in this field particularly worthwhile.

Although exports to Argentina, Brazil and Chile have slumped because of currency restrictions in those countries, Mexico, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, South Africa, Australia and the United States are all good customers.

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is under contract to Decca, so Hed-Arzi has been slow in breaking into the field of classical music, but recently the company decided to produce a series of original Israeli classical recordings of works by such composers as Paul Ben-Haim and Josef Kaminski.

Language lessons: In addition to musical recordings, Hed-Arzi is also marketing a series of Hebrew language records along the lines of the well-known Linguaphone discs.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The prices of ordinary shares moved rather irregularly last week. At the beginning of the week prices rose to new heights, but a reaction in most shares was registered on Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday, June 30, again saw an increase in prices, making good most of the earlier losses. The Union Bank index for ordinary shares rose from 226.4 to 230.2 for the week ending June 30. (1959 average=100).

Rises in share prices were spectacular last year, as the following random selection shows:

Percentage gain
June '59—June 60

"DELEK" The Israel Fuel Corp. Ltd.	175%
Bank Leumi Investment Co. Ltd.	169%
Africa-Palestine Investment "ATA" Textile Co. Ltd.	163%
Ent. of Assis & Bejarano Bros. Ltd.	130%
Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. Ord.	129%
The Israel Land Development Co. Ltd.	107%
The Pal. Cold Storage and Supply Co.	103%
Ellern's Investment Corp. Ltd.	76%
	74%

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882.

LETTERS

GILMOUR'S LAMENT

Sir,—In this week's *Jewish Observer* you say that in my article on Zionism and anti-Semitism I have "some of my facts wrong," and you go on to suggest that I got my facts wrong and based my argument on "faulty assumptions" on purpose in order to "build up a case." As you offer no evidence at all for these allegations, will you please let me know which, if any, of my facts were wrong and which of them I deliberately falsified in order to build up my case?

Ian Gilmour

The Spectator,
99 Gower Street,
London W.C.1.

(Comment on page 9)

THE OTHER VICTIMS

Sir,—S.A. (J.O., June 24) mentioned "the other victims" of the Nazis. A terrible case in point was that of the Gipsies, who have had few to speak for them.

John Biggs-Davison

House of Commons,
S.W.1.

CLEARING THE AIR

Sir,—Your wording of the report in your current issue on General Zionist activities in Tel Aviv, Antwerp and London is likely to confuse your readers who are not aware that there are two World Confederations of General Zionists. That which met in Antwerp is presided over by Dr. Emanuel Neumann in New York, whereas that which was held in London is a completely different body headed by Dr. Israel Goldstein and Mrs. Rose Halprin. As to the Tel Aviv Convention its members are also in Dr. Neumann's Confederation. The British Zionist Federation belongs to the other Confederation under Dr. Goldstein. The Antwerp Conference which I had the privilege to attend as a Delegate was organised by the Neumann Confederation.

This information should be published to prevent further confusion.

Dr. L. M. Allen,

Hon. Sec. G.Z.O.

Russell Gardens, N.W.11.

FREEDOM

Sir,—In your issue of July 1, I am referred to first as "the former right-wing correspondent of the right-wing Israeli daily *Haboker*, S. J. Goldsmith"; and then again as "Goldsmith, the right-wing ex-*Haboker* columnist in the *Jerusalem Post*." Since you seem to attach importance to my views and attitudes by giving them space in an editorial note—I do not see why, but I must leave

this to you—I should be grateful if you could find space also for the following:

I have never in my life belonged to any group, party or association of a political nature, whether Jewish or non-Jewish. I was given complete freedom in *Haboker* to say what I wanted, and I am now given complete freedom in the *Jerusalem Post*.

S. J. Goldsmith

[And in the "*Jewish Vanguard*"?—
ED. J.O.]

PERSONAL

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Maurice Phillip, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Raynor of 51 Friern Barnet Road, N.11 to Beryl Anne, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Rustin, 19 Woodside Avenue, N.6.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, July 10

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION. Annual Coach outing to Westcliff.

Monday, July 11

WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD Z.S. 37 Stradbroke Drive, Chigwell, Essex (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. S. Freedman). Shnat Herzl. Lecture by Josef Fraenkel—"Herzl, Architect of the Jewish State." 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, July 12

CLAPTON Z.S. AND ALL LOCAL ZIONIST GROUPS. 47 Lea Bridge Road, E.5. Shnat Herzl. "The Story of Theodor Herzl." Lecture by Josef Fraenkel and film show. 8.0 p.m.

Wednesday, July 13

SELIG BRODETSKY Z.S. (Kenton and Harrow). Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. "My Point of View" on the 25th Zionist Congress. Arich Haendler (Mizrachi), Dr. S. A. Miller (Poale Zion), Perez Mehav (Mapam), Woolf Perry (Zionist Federation). 8.15 p.m.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Fri. 8th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.

Sat. 9th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 The Lighter Side. 20.30 This Week's Portion, by Rabbi Bernard Casper. 20.40 Cantorial Music.

Sun. 10th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 "Heritage"—Folk Ways and Traditions, Part 4—Marriage. 20.40 "In the Jewish World."

Mon. 11th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Could You Live in Israel? Part 4—Sol Temkin talks about Life on the Land. 20.30 Songs of the Land.

Tues. 12th July 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 Music. 20.35 The Bar Kochba Letters: Yigal Yadin, Professor of Archaeology at the Hebrew University.

Wed. 13th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Tune of the Week. 20.30 Outstanding Women in Israel: 1. Colonel Dina Werth, Commander of the Women's Auxiliary of the Israel Army.

Thurs. 14th July: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 Telephone: MUSEum 6111

PROGRESS ON THE ABSORPTION "FRONT"

HOW ISRAEL IS SPENDING YOUR MONEY TODAY

According to a statement last week by Eliahu Dobkin, Jewish Agency executive member, the 200 million dollars which the Agency is spending this year will not cover the entire range of immigrant absorption requirements that have been scheduled for early attention.

"Ransom": Particularly, Mr. Dobkin has made no promises with regard to the provision of housing for ma'abara dwellers, which he numbers at "some 50,000." One of the reasons which he revealed as making the immigration charge particularly heavy is that in certain countries large payments must be made for exit permits—a "ransom" in fact. He also described how the budgeting of resettlement for immigrants was difficult to assess because these newcomers were going into development areas and not to the coastal plain. These areas were, until taken in hand by the appropriate authorities, "virgin" soil. Rock-strewn and hilly, they involve heavy capital outlays for even superficial land-reclamation.

To indicate how immigration remains a continuous process, Jewish Agency sources last month released the figure of 7,000 as having arrived in the country since January of this year. Whether these are sent into permanent housing at once or whether they have to remain for a period in temporary shelters, their arrival must slow down the overall housing timetable for the State.

Jaffa housing: All four ma'abarot in the Jaffa area should be eliminated this year, according to a housing agreement initialled in December. Furthermore, 300 families will be housed shortly with the closure of two other ma'abarot, at Beth Lid and Kfar Yonah.

A survey has been conducted of absorption progress among immigrants from Tunisia. Since Israel's establishment, some 30,600 people arrived from that country and the survey reveals that four-fifths of them are fully employed and adequately housed. In terms of employment, 21 per cent have been settled on the land, while 27 per cent directed to national projects of a long-term basis. Only six per cent of these Tunisian immigrants receive social assistance.

A fairly bright picture, you might think? Yes. But the story has not been repeated among all North African

immigrants. The process of full integration has been much slower in the case of 100,000 others whose backgrounds were vastly different from the relatively high standards in Tunisia. The large majority of them are of Moroccan origin.

After a decade: An example of where Israel's absorption policy has been reaping dividends is in the case of Iraqi families brought to the Jewish state ten years ago. This was "Operation Ezra and Nehemiah," and the largest concentration of them were provisionally accommodated in the neighbourhood of Or Yehuda. This area has now lost its ma'abarot and in their place have sprung up good standard blocks of flats. Some of these former Iraqis have been absorbed in local industries and crafts.

Three-hundred-and-fifty children of these immigrants, and it will be recalled how they descended from their aeroplanes cowed and apprehensive ten years ago, are now in higher educational institutions, or in the Forces.

PRESS TOUR TO BIRANIT

A group of Israeli newspapermen last week toured the Biranit area, and under the guidance of J.N.F. technicians saw how the region was being developed for intensive cultivation and the building of its own township.

Already, a great deal of the preparation work has been done prior to the erection of 100 houses in the township, which will ultimately have 400 families.

Altogether, an area of 7,000 acres (28,000 dunams) is involved, and the schedule of work includes afforestation and pastureland in addition to industrial development. Most Israeli newspapers, when discussing the tour, acknowledged with appreciation the fact that this was a project being sponsored in its entirety by the Jews of Great Britain and Ireland.

K.K.L. LEADERS TO MEET

Leaders of the Jewish National Fund from some fifty countries will meet in Jerusalem on the eve of the Zionist Congress for a full-scale discussion.

K.K.L. directorate in Israel intends to put a proposal to them for the increase of collections throughout the world.

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J P A - J N F NEWS

UPTON PARK CAMPAIGN

The new Synagogue hall at Upton Park was the venue of the opening of the district's J.P.A. campaign, and the community turned up in force to be present as guests of the Synagogue honorary officers.

Visiting speakers were Janus Cohen and S. W. Gold, who together outlined the specific needs of Israel which could be met through Anglo-Jewry's effort. Other speakers were H. Alper, A. Elvy, L. Kosky and Mrs. R. Cowan.

A sum of £750 was subscribed and, following an exhortation from the platform, paid up on the spot. This included a generous donation from the group locally known as the "Monday Nighters."

Committee chairman V. Silver presided, while Rev. S. Tesler recited grace.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A garden of 112 trees in memory of Freda Levy by the friends in the Zionist Movement of Hull; 100 trees in the name of Lucille Karen Kennedy by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kennedy; 33 trees in memory of Szigla Kelsey by Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lowenstein; 30 trees in memory of her husband Mr. Jack Rosenberg by his wife Pearl; 25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brenholz by the Birmingham Daughters of Zion; 25 trees in the name of Alan Levy by Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Levy; 15 trees in the names of Miss Kitty Nagy and Mr. David Djanogly by the Council of the Wimbledon and District Synagogue.

Fifteen trees in the names of Marion, Jonathan and Daniel Stein by the aunt, Mrs. H. Jubick; 13 trees in the name of John Allan Blank by his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Blank; 13 trees in the names of Valerie and Laurence by the Moortown Womens Zionist Group; 13 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Simon by the Moortown Womens Zionist Group; 13 trees in the names of Patricia Wurzal and Geoffrey Frieze by the Moortown Womens Zionist Group; 13 trees in the name of Ada Levy by the Moortown Womens Zionist Group; 13 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Ableson by the Moortown Womens Zionist Group; 13 trees in the name of Jonathan Whittle by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Whittle; 13 trees in the name of David Bennett by his parents; 13 trees in the name of John Louis Denny by his parents.

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WEST HAM EXCEEDS TARGET

Charles Molen, chairman of the West Ham J.N.F. Commission, announced at the annual general meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Weinberg last week that the £2,000 target for the past year's activities had been exceeded. He praised his colleagues for their loyal co-operation and regular attendance at the Commission's weekly meetings. Mr. Molen expressed particular gratitude to the honorary secretary, H. Angel, who had shouldered all the technical work concerned with their activities.

West Ham members are now looking forward to their "barmitzvah" dinner and ball due to take place in February, 1961. In addition to this, however, a full programme of events has been arranged.

The executive, which was re-elected en bloc, is as follows: J. Wolff, hon. president; M. Blumenthal, A. H. Milgrom, hon. life presidents; A. Goldberg, vice-president; C. Molen, chairman; B. Green, S. S. Waldman, vice-chairmen; S. Freedman, hon. treasurer; J. Solomons, box chairman; Mrs. J. Wolff, assistant hon. secretary. Functions committee: A. Weinberg, chairman; Mrs. S. S. Waldman, vice-chairman; Mrs. C. Molen, ticket secretary; J. Vickers, brochure chairman; M. Blumenthal, M. Leigh, hon. auditors; H. Angel, hon. secretary.

J.N.F. GOLFER



Wally Dubabney, outstanding player of Potters Bar Golf Club, in action at a recent qualifying round of the J.N.F. Golf Championships. Finals will be played on September 11 at Hartsbourne Club. So far, over 700 contestants have taken part in the preliminary rounds of the Championships.

GOLDEN BOOK INSCRIPTIONS

Recent inscriptions include: Annie Samber by the Bethnal Green Joint Palestine Appeal; Richard Keith Ellis on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; David Alexander on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards; Henry Solomon by the administrative committee of the Joint Palestine Appeal; Charles and Florrie Sumrie on the occasion of their Ruby Wedding by the executive committee of the Leeds Jewish Board of Guardians; Ian Joseph Irving on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. M. Irving; Suzanne Michelle Berkeley on the occasion of her birth by her parents; In memory of Joseph and Mirelle Goldberg.

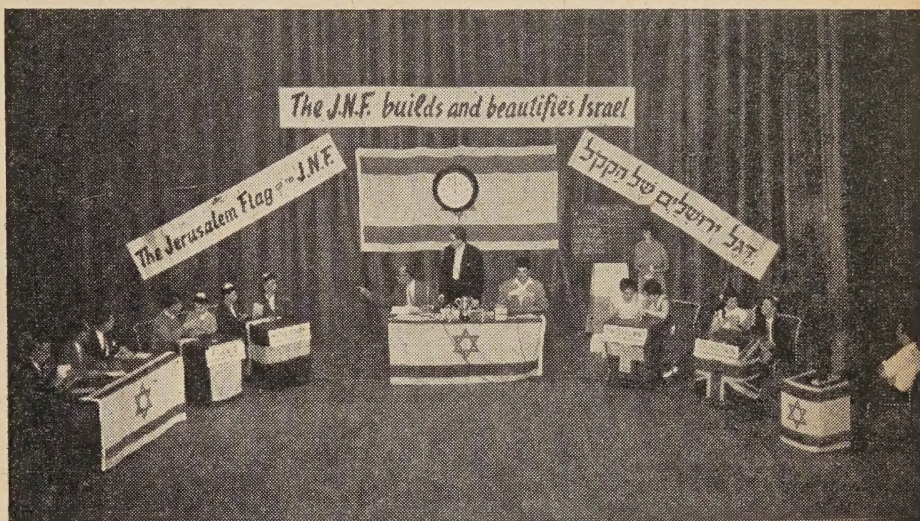
Leslie and Estelle on the occasion of their marriage by their parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnett, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis; Ruth Cohen of Belfast and Shalom Ben Aharon of Jerusalem on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. David Cohen; In memory of Dr. Eric Burman of Birkenhead who passed away on 29th March, 1960 by his widow; The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chaim Pearl by the Birmingham Zionist Council and its affiliated organisations; Marcus Nagley and Myrna Rosenthal on the occasion of their marriage by their parents Mr. and Mrs. B. Nagley and Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenthal.

Jack and Esther Shestopal on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by the members of the Board of Management of the Ealing and Acton District Synagogue and the committees of the Ealing Wizo, J.N.F., and J.P.A.; The Birmingham Hebrew Congregation by the Rev. Dr. Chaim Pearl, assistant minister 1945-49, chief minister 1949-60; Geoffrey Malcolm Chinn and Carol Diana Leigh on the occasion of their marriage by the members of the administrative committee of the Jewish National Fund for Gt. Britain and Ireland; John Norman Krieger on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Hendon J.N.F. Commission.

1960 J.P.A. YEAR BOOK

The following details were received too late for inclusion in the last J.P.A. Year Book: **Leeds**: Exchange Drapery Co. Ltd. **Tottenham**: I. Alpert S. Bacon H. Balkin A. Belkin Mrs. Braunstein J. Danziger H. I. Davis M. H. Davis Mr. & Mrs. Z. Dubsky David Dubsky Peter Dubsky Edmonton & Tottenham Ladies Guild Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Glass in honour of their Silver Wedding Habonim Choir in honour of Tottenham Anniversary Celebration H. Kapper Mr. & Mrs. S. Kayser Mr. & Mrs. L. Littman L. Muller C. P. Newman J. Oliver M. Rebuck Mr. & Mrs. J. Roselaar J. Rynold & Family Lt. Col. M. Sack Mrs. M. Samuels H. D. Schnur Mrs. P. Schneider Mrs. S. Simons S. Solomons South Tottenham Synagogue Ladies Guild Dr. & Mrs. B. Stone Rev. & Mrs. J. Sunshine Tottenham Hebrew Congregation Tottenham Hebrew Congregation Ladies Guild S. G. Ventura Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Zimmerman Various Anonymous Donations.

J P A - J N F NEWS



Two stage scenes convey the atmosphere of the youth celebration held at the Scala Theatre and reported in our columns last week. On the left a pupil of the Rosh Pinah school comes forward to receive a certificate, while (right) the International Bible Quiz is in progress.

J.P.A. OFFICER'S AWARD

Rabbi Dr. H. Rabinowicz, Minister of the Dollis Hill Synagogue, has been awarded the Sir Robert Waley Cohen Memorial Scholarship for this year. This will enable him to spend three months in the United States studying the religious trends of American Jewry. He will proceed to America late October.

Dr. Rabinowicz is the honorary president of the Dollis Hill J.P.A. committee, an author of several books and a frequent speaker at Zionist and J.P.A. events.

LEEDS

Two of the Leeds Fellowships held cultural meetings last week that were very well supported by members. The first took place at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Masser, under the auspices of the J.N.F. Fellowship, when there was a recital of songs by Rev. and Mrs. S. Knopp with Nina Cohen at the piano. Dr. M. Roll presided and Dr. Sugare also spoke.

Meeting as guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. Freedman, the Blue Box Fellowship heard a talk by Rabbi M. Turetsky on "Jewish Wit and Humour," and concluded the evening with an Israeli record session. Charles Sugarman is the chairman.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. W. Rich, 14 Lynmouth Road, N.16, £6.4.5. Mr. W. Shtrubel, 101 Lealand Road, South Tottenham, N.15, £3.8.6. Mrs. R. Simons, 6 Firs Park Avenue, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £3.7.6. Mr. J. Miller, 7 Cambridge Gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £3.6.6. Mrs. Moss, 9 Parkhurst Road, N.17, £2.19.4. Mr. Lederman, 28 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £2.9.3. Mr. W. Lukom, 23 Carlton Terrace, Palmers Green, N.18, £2.9.0. Mr. A. Marshall, 132 Castlewood Road, N.15, £2.8.9. Mrs. Cohen, 101 Stamford Hill, N.16, £2.2.6. Fanny Koplovitch, 66 Leadale Road, N.15, £2.2.0. Mr. Leighton, 157 Wargrave Avenue, N.15, £2.1.0. Mr. B. Richland, 5 Colberg Place, N.16, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Dr. and Mrs. Steinberg, 320 Commercial Road, E.1, £30.0.0. Mrs. Samuels, 188 Langdale Mansions, Langdale Street, E.1, £6.0.0. Alfred Green Robes Ltd., 583c Commercial Road, E.1, £2.12.0. Mr. Rose, 13 Batson House, E.1, £2.4.6. Sidmore Hat Co., 26 Thrawl Street, E.1, £2.0.0.

S.E. LONDON: Mr. E. Fryde, 12 Howard Court, S.E.15, £9.0.0. Dr. Cohen, 39 Troutbeck Road, S.E.14, £8.10.0. Mr. S. Burgess, 20 Lee Road, S.E.3, £5.16.0. Dr. Brudno, 287 Lewisham Way, S.E.4, £4.4.6. Mr. H. Cohen, 128 Well Hall Road, S.E.9, £3.3.0. Mr. Spindel, 89 Dorchester Court, Herne Hill, S.E.24, £2.17.6. Mr. M. Kravitz, 113 St. George's Way, S.E.15, £2.8.6. Mrs. Harris, 80 Newquay Road, S.E.6, £2.4.0. Mr. D. Hext, 147 Lee Road, S.E.3, £2.2.10. Mrs. C. Raphael, 166 Deptford High Street, S.E.8, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. M. O. Neufeld, 74 Berwick Street, W.1, £5.8.6. Mrs. Mendelson, 20 Nassau Street, W.1, £4.4.0. B. and G. Leather Cloth, 147 Cleveland Street, W.1, £3.7.2. International Forwarding Agency, 13-17 Rathbone Street, W.1, £3.6.6. Messrs. Trimfit Ltd., 34 Berwick Street, W.1, £2.2.5. Mr. J. Woliner, 87 Dean Street, W.1, £2.2.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mrs. Treitel, 88 Lynton Avenue, N.W.9, £19.1.2. Mr. J. Arkus, 20 Old Church Lane, N.W.9, £5.0.0. Mr. Sheldon, 14 Clifford Way, N.W.10, £4.2.10. Mr. J. Gold, 2 Trevelyan Gardens, N.W.10, £3.12.1. Mr. L. H. Berry, 8 Woodlands Close, N.W.11, £3.2.6. Mr. F. Black, 225 Salmon Street, N.W.9, £2.5.7. Mr. Tobias, 90 Ellesmere Road, N.W.10, £2.4.0. Mr. E. Caros, 76 Woodlands, N.W.11, £2.3.5. Mrs. Gee, 5 Carmel Court, N.W.11, £2.2.6. Mr. David Collier, 138 White House, Albany Street, N.W.1, £2.2.0. Mrs. Kanarek, 51 Windsor Court, N.W.11, £2.0.6. Mr. S. Gelman, 18 Riverside Drive, Golders Green, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Leifer, 70 Golders Manor Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Kaye, 57, Highfield Avenue, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Bogush, 27 Western Avenue, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

EDGWARE: Mr. Richmond, 3 Station Road, £4.12.3. Mr. H. Hassan, 62 Canons Drive, £4.10.0. Mrs. R. Goldberg, 13 St. Margarets Road, £3.4.9. Mr. N. Rosen, 15 Lovatt Close, £2.11.9. Mr. F. Weber, 8 Alders Road, £2.9.0. Mr. Kurasch, 131 Green Lane, £2.1.3.

ENFIELD: Mr. J. Mossack, 80 Park Avenue, £5.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. S. Harris, 46 Otley Drive, £2.7.6. Mrs. N. Shapiro, 23 Parham Drive, £2.0.0.

SUTTON: Mr. J. Cohen, 6 Christchurch Park,

£7.6.4. Mr. Valks, 144 Sandys Lane, £3.5.2. Mrs. Rose, 5 Worcester Gardens, £2.10.0. Mr. D. Simmons, 11 The Highway, £2.4.7.

BLACKPOOL: Mrs. Bloom, 12 Whinney Heys Road, £15.12.6. Mrs. H. Ramm, 18 Beechfield Avenue, £12.0. Mrs. L. Shutz, 7 Leicester Road, £4.12.0. Blackpool Hebrew Congregation, £4.2.6. Mrs. Sultman, 3 St. Clements Avenue, £2.11.0. Mr. C. Lefton, 17 Wilkinson Avenue, £2.0.0.

GLASGOW: Mr. L. Bloch, 65 Dalserf Avenue, Falkirk, £4.0.0. Miss L. Aitkin, 31 Vicar Chambers, Falkirk, £3.10.0. Mrs. H. Bernstein, 168 Ayr Road, Newton Mearns, £3.0.0. Mr. P. Brook, 24 Bolton Drive, S.2, £2.14.0. Dr. V. Smith, 34 Sprinkwell Avenue, S.1, £2.12.0. Mr. M. Gold, 6 Cavendish Drive, Newton Mearns, £2.12.0. Mr. E. Woolfson, 399 Albert Drive, S.1, £2.12.0. Mr. J. Shore, 160 Queens Drive, S.2, £2.12.0. Mrs. A. D. Links, 8 Rowallan Road, Thornliebank, £2.12.0. Dr. D. Gordon, 30 Queens Drive, S.2, £2.10.0. Mrs. I. Jack, 73 Beech Avenue, Newton Mearns, £2.3.0. Mrs. F. Tiefenbrum, 32 Annette Street, S.2, £2.2.0. Mr. L. Taylor, 16 Moncks Road, Falkirk, £2.2.0. Mr. S. Line, 5 Glamis Avenue, Newton Mearns, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Sneader, 68 Queens Drive, S.2, £2.0.0.

MANCHESTER: Mr. Gradel, 59 Park Road, Prestwich, £11.1.6. Mr. B. Gilby, 18 New Hall Avenue, Salford 7, £4.10.0. Mr. Harris, 123 Gaddum Road, Bowden, £4.1.8. Morris Feinman House, Spath Road, £4.1.0. Mrs. D. Fraenkel, 25 Parkfield Road, £3.16.0. Mr. Mesrie, 111 Clyde Road, £3.0.0. Mrs. I. Brown, 3. Queens Drive, £3.0.0. Dr. Shuck, 197 Mossley Road, Ashton Under Lyme, £2.19.9. Mr. Morris, 65 Upper Park Road, Salford 7, £2.10.0. Mr. J. Barder, 9 Hanover Gardens, Salford 7, £2.5.6.

J.N.F. SPORTS DAY

Some blue-shirted, others barefooted members of the Zionist youth movements ran for their sporting reputations at the Maccabi Stadium in Hendon on Sunday.

Occasion was the annual J.N.F. sports day, which attracted hundreds of spectators and participants from Bar Kochba, Bnei Akivah, Habonim and Hashomer Hatzair. First place in this inter-movement competition was taken together by Bar Kochba and Habonim. There was also a "Machanayim" contest, with cup awards for boys and girls teams.

Prizes were awarded by Pierre Gildesgame, president of the World Union of Maccabi, while the sports meeting was directed by G. Jurke, also of Maccabi.

J.P.A. TOTAL TO DATE :

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